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Álgebra

Tema: Determinantes y matriz inversa

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1. Si se cumple

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 9 & 7 \end{pmatrix} A \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 12 & 4 \end{pmatrix} A^T = \begin{pmatrix} \pi & 6 \\ 15 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Calcule el menor valor de $|A|$ si $A = (a_{ij})_{2 \times 2}$

- A) 5 B) -2 ~~C) -3~~ D) -5 E) -1

Resolución

Aplicando determinantes

$$\underbrace{\begin{vmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 9 & 7 \end{vmatrix}}_{(-1)} |A| \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 12 & 4 \end{vmatrix} |A^T| = \begin{vmatrix} \pi & 6 \\ 15 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 4 & -3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(-1)|A|(20)|A| = (-90)(2)$$

$$-|A|^2(20) = -180$$

$$|A|^2 = 9 \rightarrow |A| = \pm 3$$

2. Halle los valores de α para los cuales la matriz no sea invertible

$$\begin{pmatrix} 7 & 1 & -2 \\ \alpha - 2 & \alpha & \alpha + 2 \\ 8 & 4 & \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

Resolución

Sea $A = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 1 & -2 \\ \alpha - 2 & \alpha & \alpha + 2 \\ 8 & 4 & \alpha \end{pmatrix}$

Si A es invertible $\Rightarrow |A| \neq 0$

$$\begin{array}{l} + \quad -16\alpha \leftarrow \begin{array}{ccc} 7 & 1 & -2 \\ \alpha - 2 & \alpha & \alpha + 2 \\ 8 & 4 & \alpha \end{array} \\ 28(\alpha + 2) \leftarrow \begin{array}{ccc} 7 & 1 & -2 \\ \alpha - 2 & \alpha & \alpha + 2 \end{array} \\ \alpha(\alpha - 2) \leftarrow \begin{array}{ccc} \alpha - 2 & \alpha & \alpha + 2 \end{array} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow 7\alpha^2 + \\ \rightarrow -8(\alpha - 2) \\ \rightarrow 8(\alpha + 2) \end{array}$$

$$\alpha^2 + 56 + 10\alpha \qquad 7\alpha^2 + 32$$

$$|A| = 7\alpha^2 + 32 - (\alpha^2 + 56 + 10\alpha)$$

$$|A| = 6\alpha^2 - 10\alpha - 24 \neq 0$$

$$3\alpha^2 - 5\alpha - 12 \neq 0$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 3\alpha & & +4 \\ \alpha & \nearrow & -3 \end{array}$$

$$(3\alpha + 4)(\alpha - 3) \neq 0$$

$$\alpha \neq -\frac{4}{3}; \quad \alpha \neq 3$$

3. Calcule el equivalente de:

$$\begin{vmatrix} x^3 & 3x^2 & 3x & 1 \\ x^2 & x^2 + 2x & 2x + 1 & 1 \\ x & 2x + 1 & x + 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

- A) $(x + 1)^3$ B) $(x + 1)^6$ C) $(x - 1)^3$
 D) $(x - 1)^6$ E) $(x - 1)^9$

Resolución

Aplicando operaciones fila y factorizando

$f_1 - f_2; f_2 - f_3; f_3 - f_4$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x^2(x-1) & 2x(x-1) & x-1 & 0 \\ x(x-1) & (x-1)(x+1) & x-1 & 0 \\ x-1 & 2(x-1) & x-1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = +1$$

Regla de signos

+ - + -
 - + - +
 + - + -
 - + - +

$$\begin{vmatrix} x^2(x-1) & 2x(x-1) & x-1 \\ x(x-1) & (x-1)(x+1) & x-1 \\ x-1 & 2(x-1) & x-1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (x-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} x^2 & 2x & 1 \\ x & x+1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$f_1 - f_2; f_2 - f_3$

$$= (x-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} x(x-1) & x-1 & 0 \\ x-1 & x-1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

Regla de signos

+ - +
 - + -
 + - +

$$= + (x-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} x(x-1) & x-1 \\ x-1 & x-1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (x-1)^3 (x-1)^2 \begin{vmatrix} x & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (x-1)^5 (x-1) = (x-1)^6$$

4. Si $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & \text{sen}40^\circ & \text{cos}40^\circ \\ 1 & \text{sen}10^\circ & \text{cos}10^\circ \\ 1 & \text{sen}20^\circ & \text{cos}20^\circ \end{vmatrix} = a - \text{sen}b^\circ - \text{sen}c^\circ$

Calcule $2a + b + c$

Observación: $2\text{sen}x\text{cos}y = \text{sen}(x+y) + \text{sen}(x-y)$

- A) 30 B) 31 C) 32 D) 33 E) 34

Resolución

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{sen}10^\circ\text{cos}40^\circ \leftarrow & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \text{sen}40^\circ & \text{cos}40^\circ \\ 1 & \text{sen}10^\circ & \text{cos}10^\circ \\ 1 & \text{sen}20^\circ & \text{cos}20^\circ \end{vmatrix} & \rightarrow \text{sen}10^\circ\text{cos}20^\circ \\ \text{sen}20^\circ\text{cos}10^\circ \leftarrow & & \rightarrow \text{sen}20^\circ\text{cos}40^\circ \\ \text{sen}40^\circ\text{cos}20^\circ \leftarrow & & \rightarrow \text{sen}40^\circ\text{cos}10^\circ \end{array}$$

Sea N el determinante

$$2N = 2\text{sen}10^\circ\text{cos}20^\circ + 2\text{sen}20^\circ\text{cos}40^\circ + 2\text{sen}40^\circ\text{cos}10^\circ - 2\text{sen}10^\circ\text{cos}40^\circ - 2\text{sen}20^\circ\text{cos}10^\circ - 2\text{sen}40^\circ\text{cos}20^\circ$$

$$2N = \cancel{\text{sen}30^\circ} + \text{sen}(-10^\circ) + \cancel{\text{sen}60^\circ} + \text{sen}(-10^\circ) + \cancel{\text{sen}50^\circ} + \text{sen}30^\circ - (\cancel{\text{sen}50^\circ} + \text{sen}(-30^\circ)) - (\cancel{\text{sen}30^\circ} + \text{sen}10^\circ) - (\cancel{\text{sen}60^\circ} + \text{sen}20^\circ)$$

$$2N = -\text{sen}10^\circ - \text{sen}20^\circ + \frac{1}{2} + \text{sen}36^\circ - \text{sen}10^\circ - \text{sen}20^\circ$$

$$2N = 1 - 2\text{sen}10^\circ - 2\text{sen}20^\circ$$

$$N = \frac{1}{2} - \text{sen}10^\circ - \text{sen}20^\circ = a - \text{sen}b^\circ - \text{sen}c^\circ$$

$$\rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2} ; b = 10, c = 20$$

$$\text{Piden } 1 + 10 + 20 = 31$$

5. Si $P \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}$, $Q \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$, además
 $|P| \neq 0 \wedge |Q| \neq 0$, tal que $|P^2| = |Q|P^{-1}|$.

0) 0

calcule $\left| \frac{5Q^2 Q^T |Q^{-1}|}{|P^{-1}| |P^T|} \right|$

- A) 1 B) 5 C) 25 D) 125 E) 625

Resolución

Sean: $|P| = a \rightarrow |P^T| = a$; $|P^{-1}| = \frac{1}{a}$

$|Q| = b \rightarrow |Q^T| = b$; $|Q^{-1}| = \frac{1}{b}$

En el denominador

$|P^{-1}| |P^T| = |P^T| |P^{-1}| = |a P^{-1}| = a^3 |P^{-1}| = \frac{a^3}{a} = a^2$

Dato

$|P^2| = |Q| |P^{-1}|$

$|P|^2 = \left| \frac{1}{a} Q \right| = \frac{1}{a^2} |Q| \Rightarrow a^2 = \frac{1}{a^2} b$
 $b = a^4$

2° En el problema

$K = \left| \frac{5Q^2 Q^T |Q^{-1}|}{a^2} \right|$

$K = \left| \frac{5}{a^2} Q^2 Q^T \right|$

$K = \left| \frac{5}{b a^2} Q^2 Q^T \right|$

$K = \left(\frac{5}{b a^2} \right)^2 |Q^2| |Q^T|$

$K = \frac{25}{b^2 a^4} |Q|^2 |Q| = \frac{25 \cdot b^3}{b^2 a^4} = \frac{25b}{a^4}$

$K = 25$

6. Si $A = (a_{ij})_{2 \times 3} = \begin{cases} i; i \leq j \\ j; i > j \end{cases}$

$$B = (b_{ij})_{3 \times 2} = \begin{cases} j; i \leq j \\ i; i > j \end{cases}$$

Determine la $\text{traz}(AB)^{-1}$

A) $-\frac{18}{5}$

B) $-\frac{7}{5}$

C) $\frac{3}{5}$

D) $\frac{9}{5}$

E) $\frac{12}{5}$

Resolución

Se tiene

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \\ b_{31} & b_{32} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 7 \\ 11 & 12 \end{pmatrix}$$

Tenemos

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 7 \\ 11 & 12 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow |AB| = 72 - 77$$

$$|AB| = -5$$

$$\rightarrow (AB)^{-1} = \frac{1}{-5} \begin{pmatrix} 12 & -7 \\ -11 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Piden } \text{traz}(AB)^{-1} = -\frac{12}{5} - \frac{6}{5} = -\frac{18}{5}$$

7. Si $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 5 & 1 & 0 \\ 6 & 4 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ determine su adjunta.

A) $\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 10 & 14 \\ 2 & 2 & 10 \\ 1 & -5 & -13 \end{pmatrix}$

B) $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 10 & 14 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & 5 & -13 \end{pmatrix}$

C) $\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 4 \\ 10 & 2 & -5 \\ 1 & 5 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$

D) $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 10 & 14 \\ 2 & -2 & -2 \\ 1 & 15 & -13 \end{pmatrix}$

E) $\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 1 \\ 10 & 2 & -5 \\ 14 & 10 & -13 \end{pmatrix}$

Resolución

$$A_{11} = + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 4 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -2, \quad A_{12} = - \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 6 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 10; \quad A_{13} = + \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 6 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 14$$

$$A_{21} = - \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 4 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 2; \quad A_{22} = + \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 6 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 2; \quad A_{23} = - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 6 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 10$$

$$A_{31} = + \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -1; \quad A_{32} = - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 5 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -5; \quad A_{33} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -13$$

Luego

$$\text{Adj}(A) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 10 & 14 \\ 2 & 2 & 10 \\ 1 & -5 & -13 \end{pmatrix}^t$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 1 \\ 10 & 2 & -5 \\ 14 & 10 & -13 \end{pmatrix}$$

8. Luego de hallar la matriz P donde $P^{-1} = |P^2| \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

Calcule la suma de elementos de dicha matriz.

~~A) 0~~

B) 1

C) 2

D) 3

E) 4

Resolución

Se tiene

$$|P^{-1}| = |P^2| \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{|P|} = |P^2|^2 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{|P|} = |P|^4 (-1)$$

$$1 = |P|^5 (-1) \rightarrow |P| = -1$$

Obs Si $A = B$

$$|A| = |B|$$

Reem en

$$P^{-1} = |P|^2 \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(P^{-1})^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}; \quad \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)$$

$$P = \frac{1}{(-1)} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -4 \\ -4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 4 \\ 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sum \text{elementos} = \underline{0}$$

9. Si A y B son matrices no singulares de orden n.
Determine la secuencia correcta de verdad (V) o falsedad (F).

I. $\text{Adj}(A \cdot B) = \text{Adj}(A) \cdot \text{Adj}(B)$

II. $\text{Adj}(A^{-1}) = (\text{Adj}(A))^{-1}$

III. Si $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ m & 1/2 & 0 \\ n & p & 1/3 \end{pmatrix}$ es simétrica, entonces

$\text{Traz}(A^{-1}) = 6$

A) VVV

B) VFF

C) FVV

D) FVF

E) VVF

Resolución

Recordar $\text{Adj}(A) = |A| A^{-1}$

I. Falsa

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Adj}(AB) &= |AB| (AB)^{-1} = |A| |B| B^{-1} A^{-1} \\ &= \underline{|B| B^{-1}} \underline{|A| A^{-1}} = \text{Adj}(B) \text{Adj}(A) \end{aligned}$$

II Verdadera

$$\ast \text{Adj}(A^{-1}) = |A^{-1}| (A^{-1})^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ast (\text{Adj}(A))^{-1} &= (\underbrace{|A|}_{\neq} A^{-1})^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} (A^{-1})^{-1} \\ &= \frac{1}{|A|} A \end{aligned}$$

9. Si A y B son matrices no singulares de orden n. Determine la secuencia correcta de verdad (V) o falsedad (F).

I. $\text{Adj}(A \cdot B) = \text{Adj}(A) \cdot \text{Adj}(B)$

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III. Si $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ m & 1/2 & 0 \\ n & p & 1/3 \end{pmatrix}$ es simétrica, entonces

$\text{Traz}(A^{-1}) = 6$

A) VVV

B) VFF

C) FVV

D) FVF

E) VVF

Resolución

Si $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{a} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{b} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{c} \end{pmatrix}$
 $a, b, c \neq 0$

III

Se tiene

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ m & 1/2 & 0 \\ n & p & 1/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & m & n \\ 0 & 1/2 & p \\ 0 & 0 & 1/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Como $A = A^T \rightarrow m = n = p = 0$

Luego

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/3 \end{pmatrix}; |A| = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$A^{-1} = 6 \text{Adj}(A) = 6 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\rightarrow \text{Traz}(A^{-1}) = 6$

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